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| Possible Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledge of the will be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner unver the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

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apr7 w&t-wtf

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dec6 t-w&w6m

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sep8 w&t-w2m

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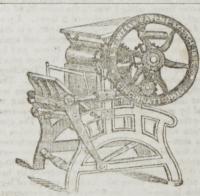
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apr14 w&t-wtf

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# LATE SPEECH OF Hon. W. L. YANCEY

AT COOPER'S INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, Relations of the North and the South.

[From the New York Herald.]

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last evening with an immense audience, assembled to hear an address from Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. About eight o'clock a gentleman came forward on the platform and called for three cheers for the son of the sunny South-nationality and Democracy blended in one-our friend, Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. The audience responded with vociferous cheers.

Mr. Gustavus W. Smith then came forward and said that the national Democracy of the city and county of New York had, through its authorized agent, invited the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Ala.. to address them. Mr. Yancey had accepted, and had named the earliest time consistent with his previous engagements, and was now here to-night, in compliance with the invitation of the committee, to address the assembled citizens of New York, and, through the telegraphic wires, the whole people of this great confederacy. Mr. Yancey had been requested to speak on the political issues of the present canvass. That the meeting might proceed in order, the speaker nominated the Hon. Judge Jas. Green, of New York, as chairman.

The nomination was ratified by acclamation, and Mr. Green took the chair.

LETTER FROM JAMES T. BRADY. The following letter from Mr. James T. Brady was read amid various demonstrations:

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1860. New York, Oct. 9, 1860.

Dear Sir: It would give me very great pleasure to attend the meeting of the Breckinnidge and Lane party, to be held at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night, but I cannot do so, as I am to speak at West Troy in the evening, in support of our principles and the Union of our States. I regret that I cannot hear Mr. Yaney, whose eloquence has won him a reputation as extensive as our territory, and whose views on the important questions now agitating our country will be delivered in the attractive and forcible manner by which his oratory is distinguished. I am sure that our people will turn out in great numbers to receive him, and will give him the hearty and enthusiastic welcome which a stranger of merit

To the gallant men of our noble State who adhere

tion of all the capacity I possess to insure our principles and candidates an ardent and effective support.

Yours, very truly,
JAS. T. BRADY. Mr. Yancey was then led forward and introduced to the meeting. He was greeted with

that an Alabamian may yet speak to the citizens city and State of New York as brothers, it will be a subject of jeering and of hissing. We creant to the ought to be brothers, if we are not. There ought to be a brotherhood of citizenship through.

Now, who ought to be abothers, it we are not. There ought to be a brotherhood of citizenship through-out this vast country which would knit together our fathers were not only slave owners, but they strong that the fanatics of the whole world could this country. When the framers of the constitu not burst them. ["Good!" Loud cheers.] I tion were drawing it up, Virginia desired to get am not unaware, gentlemen, of the delicate porid of slavery, but Massachusetts and several sition which a speaker from the far South occu- other States desired that it should be carried on pies who, in this hour of an excited political can- - [laughter and applause] - and Massachusetts vass, undertakes to speak in one of the Northern States, words of truth and of justice for ceeded in engrafting into the constitution a protrymen, that truth and frankness at all times gated by act of Congress, nor any amendment of will win their way to hearts that are swayed by truth, by generosity, and by justice. [Applause.] Under the constitution all other clauses by truth, by generosity, and by justice. [Applause.] I do not disguise from you—I would not have it otherwise—that I speak to you here to-night as a Southern man. I speak to you here to-night for the home that I love better than any other home, for the State that I love better than any other State, for the section that I love better than any other section—[cheers]—my own. And surely it may not be amiss to speak these words in this spirit to a brave people who love their own other, that it should not be altered nor amended better than they do others. But I trust they have—and I desire to-night to inculcate in their bosoms that they shall have—a respect, and lovalty, and an allegiance, to the common law and bond that bind us together in one Union. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] I feel, too, the difficulty of addressing a popular audience in this canvass in any other strains than as the advocate of the election of Breckinridge and Lane, whose friend I am. [Cheers.] But, my countrymen, events have happened-the wires are bringing the news to us now that the great State of Pennsylvania, to which good and conservative men have looked for safety in this canvass, has given way, and is about to cast its vote for a sectional candidate, on a sectional issue-a candidate all of whose sentiments are at war with the Constitution of our country. [Cries of "That's so."] I therefore feel it my duty to-night to try to rise above any party aspects of these questions. These aspects, great and interesting as they at all times are, sink into insignificance beside that other question that has arisen vesterday and to-day, if it did not exist before—our loyalty to an endangered Constitution and an endangered Union under the Constitution. [Cheers.] Therefore, passing aside the mere claims of men, passing aside these mere questions of party politics, and enthese mere questions of party politics, and endeavoring to rise to the dignity of this great question, the reference of the dignity of this great question.

to deal with her position in this Union, past, rresdeal with her relations to the constitution and the Union, and her relations and connections with you in this section of the country. It is another and made it incumbent on the States that the mistake that is made by some men—good men, doubtless, indulge in it, but it is no less a mis-take—that the South, on the great issues that divide the North and South, has been an aggressive South. Far, very far, from it. The readings of history, the teachings of your own age, and your own experience, all disprove it. The South asks nothing of this government but simple protection from wrong. [Cheers.] She claims, and she must have it, and (with much emphasis) [Tumultuous cheering.] She must have, and she will have, a recognized equal-Union, or she will take it out of it. We desire, my countrymen, the Union We know no other. Con-

city of New York, and whose influence

will, I trust, extend wide over this vast State, till

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN. that we can be a more prosperous people outside of the Union and of the constitution, and the Southern mind will reject it. The South is loyal to the compact which her fathers made with your fathers, and that compact she means to defend against all comers, whether in a majority or a minority. [Tumultuous cheers.] She claims only equality within the Union, not asking of this government one single act that will aggress on any right that you have. Ready at all times now, as she has been in the past—and it is a part of her glory to refer to it—to defend your rights when assailed, whether from abroad or from with n, the South has occupied in this canvass and in times past, on all issues affecting her peculiar in stitution—slavery—a defensive position. Never has she been aggressive. I defy the astutest de-claimer of those who attack her to point to one historical act of legislation which she has asked that is aggressive on the rights of this favored section. [Cheers.] It is quite common here to say that the South was aggressive in repealing the Missouri compromise. It was my lot to be in the public conveils when the terrains of the same leaves to be seen to be say that the same leaves to be seen to be say that the same leaves the same leaves to be say that the same leaves the same public councils when that compromise was pro-posed three different times by Southern men, to applied to the Territories of Oregon and New Mexico—the territory acquired from Mexico. Three different times was that compromise proosed by Southern men.
[Here there was some demonstrations of hos-lity among the audience. There were cries of

Put him out; he's a disorganizer.'']
Mr. Yancy said—No, let him alone. Gentle-

n, I want him to hear some truth. He then proceeded. Three different times did ithern men propose this compromise, and three different times, while I was in the councils of the country, did Northern men vote it down. Up to the final admission of Oregon, in 1848, was that ompromise proposed again and again, and again and again was it rejected by the House and by Northern men. They claimed the Wilmot proviso to be the law applicable to the Territory. They claimed that they should have all. The ith, while recognizing the injustice done her under the Missouri Compromise, was willing to stand by and adhere to the idea which appeared to be the settled policy of the country. The convention which was thought to be a convention of ultra men—the Nashville Convention—proposed again the Missouri Compromise as the measure by which the South would stand. But finding that this compromise repeatedly proposed by her was rejected by those who had the control of legslation in one of the branches of the government the South threw herself on her constitutional position in the government, on the principles of the Constitution which made them equal in the Territories; she demanded an equal showing in the Territories, and she never demanded more. [Ap-I am sure that our people will turn out in great numbers to receive him, and will give him the hearty and enthusiastic welcome which a stranger of merit is sure to obtain in the city of New York.

Permit me, as I am thus called upon to communicate through you with the meeting of our friends, to say that, in common with all of them, I am, as I always have been, ready to adopt any honorable course to insure Mr. Lincoln's defeat in this State, but not on condition of surrendering or qualifying any part of our platform, or abandoning our State organization. I neither desired nor expected to be nominated as Governor by the national Demoeracy, but I will cheerfully abide the fortune of the canvass, whatever its issue may be. If our ticket received a vote not greater in number than that of the men who signed the Declaration of American Independence, or who met in the first Convention which adopted the Constitution of the American Union, I would deem the small cohort of patriots by whom I was thus supported as more worthy my admiration than the most powerful host ever assembled to advocate mere expediency, or gather up the spoils of a victory sought only for its own sake. But even if I were influenced in my personal course by mere suggestions of policy, it would not differ from what it now is, for to me it is a most obvious certainty that Mr. Douglas and his incoherent notions about slavery in the Territories will, at the close of this canvass, be obsolete, and that there can be no national Demoeratic party in this country hereafter which does not approve and advocate the doctrines promulgated in our platform.

To the gallant men of our noble State who adhere

To the gallant men of our noble State who adhere plause.] It does not lie in the mouth of men who propose to take all of the Territories, and to exclude the owners of 4,000,000 of slaves from sacrifice of life, courage, and personal welfare. We have received this system of labor as an ineritance from those men who, after the Declaraion of Independence, wrote the Constitution only for the increase, but for the safety and protection of the slaves as property. But at this day duced to the meeting. He was greeted with loud and long continued cheering. There were it is propounded in high quarters, and as a high-loud and long continued cheering. There were some slight hisses and other unfriendly demon- the Constitution between free labor and slave lastrations, but they were promptly suppressed.

strations, but they were promptly suppressed.

sprech of wm. L. Yancey.

bor, and that that connice mass go on the strations and Southern citizens are all destroyed. Gentlemen, there is an irrepressible stroyed. Mr. Yancey proceeded to address the meeting.

He said: Fellow-citizens of New York, I trust and the writings of our fathers and the compact which they left us. [Applause] In that irre-pressible conflict all those good men who love the of New York in the language of fellowship. I pressible conflict all those good men who love the trust that the hour is not yet arrived in which, when an Alabamian speaks to his brothers of the truth, and their neighbors at the South, must We creant to the principles of constitutional loyalty.

bought slaves in Africa and imported them in [Cheers.] But I believe, my coun- vision that the slave statute should not be abrobut those relating to the slaves could be amended, if the people desired it; but the friends of the slave traffic were so strenuous in favor of it, that there is a distinct provision of the constitution, that the clause relating thereto shall not be amended. In fact, it was beyond the reach of constitutional amendment. It was a fundamental provision made by our fathers, one with until 1808. How does that stand with the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict? To me it apthe two things, that the constitution knocks the irrepressible conflict on the head. That our fathers provided for the increase of this institu tion is beyond all doubt. They were not satisfied with the 400,000 slaves which existed at the com mencement of the Revolution, but demanded that that number should be increased by impor tation until the year 1808, and in that year no less than 100,000 were imported into the under the authority of the constitution, and it is the descendants of these slaves who are now scattered through the Southern States. these are the slaves, guaranteed to us by the con-stitution, whom Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln propose to take away from us by infamous legis lation. [Applause,] Now, gentlemen, what our fathers deemed a thing so sacred that they demanded a constitutional guarantee for its in rease, continuance, and protection as property, should certainly be no less so to their sons, and they, therefore, hold that they shall not be rob bed of their slaves under any form of law. [Applause.] Not only did our fathers provide for the increase of this species of property, but for its safety against attacks which are made upon it to t'ing almost Divine. Those great men who tution—I address you to-night in behalf of that framed it for the common good seemed to have union of good men which was inaugurated here known what would be the ultimate fate of the negroes in the North; they seemed to have forethe Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.]
In speaking, my countrymen, in behalf of this great issue, I shall necessarily have to deal with I shall necessarily have to deal with my section. I shall necessarily have ders and near the Southern States seeking to mislead the slaves; and therefore they took the pre vision that all fugitive slaves should be given should aid in the execution of the laws, and that they should cause all escaping slaves to be sur rendered. Therefore, while there were provisi for the increase and spread of the institution, its protection was also amply provided for.

Now, the law 13 given to government for carrying out its great mission, the protection of life, liberty, and property. Our fathers increased the power of protection, and this was done by the constitution. It was further given to the slave holding States for three fifths of their slave pop ulation. Although the slaves are not citizen under the form of our government, yet our fathers had a three fifths representation by virtue of their possessing these slaves. But then they were or vince us, as very possibly it might be done, and I am very far from thinking it cannot be done—

the proportion of three fifths of the population. You, gentlemen, here in New York, Boston, and Here, then, is the constitutional increase of the institution of slavery; also the safety guaranteed to it under the provisions of the fugitive slave act. It is an acknowledgment of property to be taxed as such when the government chooses to derive a revenue from it. Under this compact the South has existed and prospered, and you in the North, in conjunction with the South, have derived much been said that the South is not prosperous owing to this institution, and they undertake to compare to this institution, and they undertake to compare the North and South in a your invitience manner. How is it now? According to the best statistical a premium to your labor, and consequently the statements, taken from official sources, there are labor of the North, that I have been comparing and four millions of blacks. Now this will show no such benefit—she asks none. She can afford that population in the North and South has kept to let you have all that. [Applause.] I know pace very well together. In fact, the North has not quite come up to the Southern ratio in the increase of population; and this, notwithstanding South Carolina, you know, once brought us natural increase of the South surpasses the natural increase of the North, and it is remarkable that the natural increase of the slaves is equal to their masters, considering that they are in a sickly country, exposed to the noonday heat of a merly. You can compete much easier with for southern sun, and the masters are protected by the exemption from real manual labor. Yet the black population, notwithstanding all the difficulties under which they labor, and which are incident to their condition, have kept pace with those who are in happier circumstances of life. It proves that our institution is well calculated to improve their condition. They are not treated with cruelty nor tyranny as a general thing, although in all communities there will be found hard men. I have no doubt it is so in New York, but not greater than it is in the South, though to an equal extent. Now, these facts about the census cannot be denied. Figures, they say, when census cannot be denied. Figures, they say, when properly arranged and calculated, do not lie, in such a manner as to tell very big lies. [Laughter.] Look, then, at our industry, and it will favorably compare with yours, although you in the North are peculiarly an industrious people. But the men of the South, like those of the

in specie, leaving, as the result of produce and actual labor, the sum of \$278,894,000 for the year ending June, 1859. Now, of this vast quantity of property, it will not be uninteresting to inquire how much has come from the greatly pised Southern section, where it is said that labor meets with no reward, and that everything is de-moralized with the white and black man. What it? Let the agitators and political speculators ook at the actual figures. The North exported \$5,281,000 exclusively, with produce amounting to \$650,000,000, and \$150,000 in ice. There was exported in that year \$84,417,000 of mixed productions common to both sections of the country, as to North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Illinois, Ohio and other States. Now, it is deemed a fair calculation that the North has one third of that. The whole product then is \$188,-692,000; of this the following is the proportion of the articles exported:—Cotton, \$161,434,000; to-bacco, \$21,074,000; rosin and turpentine, \$3,554,000; rice, \$2,207,000; tar and pitch, \$141,000; brown sugar, \$96,000; molasses, \$5,000; hemp, [A voice—"Hemp is still growing, I A gentleman says he hopes that hemp abuse my section of the Union. In the present | themselves with all the care that a man lated instance in which it happens to be so, but the broiling sun without a hat or anything to pro in fact it is less than the present year, when the tect their heads. matter how these things may vary, the result will ter and applause.] These glorious sons of toil, show that the tobacco, rice, and cotton of the who are satisfied with their condition, love their

she can gather from California.

This, then, proves that this institution is valuaghter and applause.] Bilious fever and conable, not only to the South, but valuable to you. gestive chills are things peculiar to a clim The prosperity which we have derived from the wealth of the Southern States. You live here in and the privations incident thereto do not destroy a colder climate than we do. Your nerves are braced stronger than our own. The white man mand of a master, who gives them their food and can endure more here than in the South. This is their clothing, and from the natural selfishness a laboring community—a vast working community. The merchant millionaire in his countingm works as hard as his clerk to whom he gi a salary of \$1,500 a year. The mechanic, the artisan, the agriculturist, all labor, and they make money by it. Money is made at the South by taking our produce and carrying it from our ports to your own, and by carrying it abroad. You are the interchangers of the produce; you are the factors of the world. Commerce has its seat here in this grand, magnificent, large-headed and large-hearted city of New York. It takes the products of the country and distributes two-thirds of them, probably, through this port. [Applause.] The prosperity of the whole coun-try depends on the advancement of New York. [Applause.] Now, then, look at your coasting trade. Look at it, and you will find that it is a anybody to steal away her negroes. [Laughter and applause.] Enlarge your jails and penitentiaries, re-enforce and strengthen your police force, and keep the irrepressible conflict fellows voice of reason; it is the voice of those speculating theorists do not have. [Applause.] Now, I say that we ask nothing else. When has the South come and asked you to protect her cotton? England, with all her acknowledged power in

the world, is seeking a spot in which to make cotton-and aggression probably for the very purpose of conquering nation after nation, whose fertile soil and climate are fitted for trying the experiment. England, after all efforts, has raised cotton at a cost of fifty cents a pound, which she has sold in the market in competition with Amertivation of tobacco and rice. The peculiar products of Southern labor defy the competition of been asked for your iron manufactures? And wages or forcing the community to give better

the North and South in a very invidious manner. I do not desire to make any such invidious comparisons. I rejoice in the prosperity of this section. I rejoice that the North is a great, a prosperous, an intelligent, and a happy people. Also that my section are not behindhand in any of those that my section are not behindhand in any of those in a nation which make up a true and with you, owing to your laws. Now, we got no great manhood. [Applause.] When the revolu- such law protecting our industry. We don't deal tion commenced the South possessed a population of 812,000 whites and 450,000 slaves. The North, on the other hand, had 1,900,000 whites and tariff of from twenty to thirty per cent. on your 47,000 slaves, making in the aggregate about a cotton and iron manufactures. To be sure we half a million of slaves between the two sections. now in the Northern States eighteen millions of whites, and in the South eight millions of whites and four millions of blacks. Now this will show no such benefit—she asks none. She can afford

the great advantages in this respect which you have had from four millions of foreigners—a benefit which does not extend to the South. The tween the industries of the country. But that has passed away-there is comparative mutual understanding now. We have come somewhat haps, you will be able to throw it off in the coastwise trade. But the fact remains that your Northern labor demands and receives a premium from the government, and that Southern labor receives none; and yet it outstrips the labor of the North in a fair contest. [Applause.] Now this protection is very valuable to you, and it is also valuable to us. It is valuable to the whole country; and I do not mention these facts for the purpose of inducing in your minds any fear. Let on that level in which your loyalty can only be measured by the amount of money you make out of this government. [Laughter and applause. Now if this is the result, then comes up another question. This mutual interchange of commodities throughout our vast country—the gold of California, the grain of the West, the manufactures, the commerce—what more? What a sound magnificent basis is presented in these States for North, have not been wasting the time that God has given them. Look at the exports of 1848 and 1849. There has been a large amount of surplus production from the two sections, which we did not require for our own uses, but export-ed to foreign countries, and it is well known that out justice to each section with an equal hand a nation is generally judged by the quantity of not raising up this section at the expense of any surplus products which it exports to other parts others-knowing no section, but dealing with of the world. There was exported last year from the whole country products to the value of \$335,894,000; fifty-seven millions of which were in specie, leaving, as the result of produce and ders, from the rock bound coast of Maine to the golden sands of Oregon-this cry of the assail ant which, it is said, is made by a majority of your people, that this great institution, in itself worth \$2,800,000—worth incalculably more than that when all its social relations which are inter-

woven with it, and which must go down if that institution is destroyed—this cry of the assailant of this great and valuable institution, now pre sents an issue. I ask you, gentlemen of New York, and of this northern section. I ask you, an integral portion of the eighteen millions that has been held up in terrorem by one unwise braggart son of your section as able to conquer eight million. [Sensation.] I ask you, my countrymen, what benefit will it be to you to have all this vast industrial and social relation of the South destroy [Applause.] But it is not to be destroyed. It is said that cotton, which is so valuable, which builds up the South and the North, which keeps the world agoing, out of which nationalities make their profit, derive their comfort—that this incom How utterly absard to any man who knows any is still growing. I am glad that hemp yet grow, and I am only sorry that there is not much more of it. [Loud laughter and applause.] What is the result of these figures? They show that the South in the fiscal year alluded to exported \$217,000,000, and that the North exported only about man can stand labor under that burning sun, and they do not. The owners of the slaves seek your capial clime. They fill all your watering places; thing of our climate, of our system of labor, and of the necessities of the cotton product. We seventy—no, not seventy, but about sixty-one millions of dollars, exclusive of the amount of specie shipped from California, which add about they fill the hotels of this vast metropolis; they one hundred and ten or one hundred and twelve travel all over your rivers and lakes, and stop at millions, and the exportations of the South are, all your places of resort, seeking not for recreatherefore, nearly double. Now the agitators, tion, but to get rid of the miasm, the fever, the speculators, and others would do well to think of hazards of life that are incurred in the hot Souththis, and it would be right for these philosophers to study the figures before they undertake to the overseers avoid these things? They protect year the result is much larger in favor of the does not labor. They often go to the field with South, as the cotton crop is increased to \$195,-000,000. It will be found that it is not an iso-friendly tree, while they see the slaves working in in fact it is less than the present year, when the tect their heads. Why, the negro can almost, like cotton crop was larger than the year before. No the eagle, look at the sun with the eye. [Laugh-South exported, produced much more than the masters, contribute to the wealth of the world, North can make, exclusive of the specie which where heat and moisture prevails; and great heat and moisture are necessary to the cultivation o and moisture are necessary to the cutvation of the cotton crop. But the diseases which heat talent for business, your sagacity, your thrift, your economy, your hardihood in the pursuits of life, all entitle you to what you make off this ed. He is fitted for such a climate. Hard labor which is common to all men, they are occasionally kept at work longer than they ought to be. with all that the census shows that these people increase since the revolutionary war and compare with that of the whites, and see if

passed over a road leading to Tuscaloosa, in Ala bama, called the Old Line Creek road. It is a leve cotton region. When I went to Alabama, in 1836, what do you think that was called? It was called the Widow's road. There was not a male head of a family living there. The women lived there be cause they were not exposed to the noon-day's sun nor the night air. Being engaged in ho most gratifying spectacle. Then see what are hold duties, they escaped the mortality that car-The South asks ried of nearly every man living on that road. nothing from you here but that you will not allow mention this to show you the nature of the South ern climate. of the sun without great danger, and we have to take great care of ourselves. The white man cannot stand the climate; the negro can. from stealing our negroes, and we are satisfied.
[Applause.] Now, is there anything unreasonable in that? [Voices, "no, no,"] It is the voice of reason; it is the voice of loyalty; it is first week or ten days of April—and from that time till the crop is gathered-which is not before the 1st of January, if there is a fair crop there is not one week of intermission-not one week that the laborer can be spared without dan ger and loss. Continuous labor is absolutely necessary for the safety and preservation of that plant all through the heat of summer. The cultivation of cotton is remarkable. I have seen a field of five or six hundred acres in some of ou fine cotton growing counties in which there was not a spear of grass to be seen. The cultivation requires more care and attention than any of your garden products, and demands regular, ican cotton at ten to fifteen cents a pound. We ask no premium against competition with the culduring the whole season? Look at your strikes.

What do you think the effect of one like that ducts of Southern labor defy the competition of the civilized world. The South in that respect is independent of the world. [Applause.] Now, how is it with you? I know you will bear with me when, in a friendly way, I undertake to trace the history of legislation as regards Northern lation in England and all the civilized world, as in to the want of this cotton. [Applause.] Congress to give protection to her cotton and woolen manufactures? How often has protection white labor, striking off when it pleases for better

This shows that the climate is fitted to them and

I have lived at the South. Several years ago

pense of maintaining it is ours, and, by the by, making it a material subject of consideration in mit? Some men imagine that she will. I do not the way of legislation. They want to carry out [Applauses] their peculiar theoretical views in relation to religion and morals. [Laughter.] Well, I hope, gentlemen, as you are said to be a very conscien cious people, descended from the Puritans and also the Dutch-[laughter]-who are a conscien islation upon morals and religion to the great Ruler of the universe, and won't let Lincoln and Seward have anything to do with it. [Great laugh ter.] Now, those gentlemen who are disposed to legislate for material interests are not going of course to consider this institution as one of that class, no matter how much you suffer. They scoff at the merchants of New York who talk about fusion for the purpose of saving the country and its industry. I may be mistaken, but I am ready to sit at the feet of philosophers who will teach me better-but my idea is that the government was instituted to protect material interests alone -that it is not a school for ethical theoriesthat we are all to worship as we see proper, and that our morals are to be in no ways meddled with, except that we shall be required to act

with decency and order.

All these things are left to the individual consciences and to the consciences of public opinion governing the States. Government deals alone school of morals or religion, touching the right of one man to hold another in bondage our fathers were a white man.

[Laughter.]
Mr. Yancey—Then I recover him, because the constitution says he shall be delivered up. [Great chemic of destruction and desolation, cheering.] Gentlemen, the negro has got legs, will effect you as well as us. You may master ryou may be certain, and when any of those speculating philosophers go down South they make him think he is one of the worst used people in the world, and perhaps he runs away, and after being half starved in the briars and brambles he comes home hungry and ragged, and is glad to go to work again [I another her hand the sacred trample on the rights of property and the sacred trample on the rights of property and the sacred trample on the rights of property and the sacred to work again. [Laughter] Running away negroes is a common thing. Now we have horses you do not meet the fate of Acteon, who was that run away. [Laughter.] Does that deprive devoured by his own dogs. [Applause.] them of being property? If any man takes a have a society that needs to be actuated by runaway horse and appropriates him, the law calls ty to law-that needs to be imbued with loyalty it theft. So with a negro. Now I wish you to to the fundamental principles of government enforce that law when my negro runs away. [Ap--that needs the restraints of law to keep them position which we, as defendants, occupy, and the position in which our assailants stand, as we contem to be disturbed—loosen the bonds which bin them—withdraw the restraints which control them at present, impair in their minds all reverence to it of the constitution and the teachings of the law and constitutional authority, and no power fathers. All the vast territory which belongs to the government and which the Supreme Court has said the government holds in trust for the people of the several States-for Alabama as

well as New York-shall be kept clear of slavery. There is an area of territory belonging to United States large enough to form twenty States elieve, South Carolina. In all this territory the South is to have no share whatever in settling it with its property. The South wants the advan-tage of a community of young and Sister States around her to sustain her against the conflict of sec tional passion; she wants the advantage of a spread of their institution, which the figures show you is as much for your prosperity as for hers. In other words, if there are to be no more slave States, the general prosperity are to be curtailed in precisely that proportion. [Applause.] I will consider the question hereafter of what the teachings of the fathers is upon this question. I am now making a statement of what I consider to be the point of assault which the South is undergoing. Again, they say that the slave trade between the tates shall be abolished; that they have a right to do so under the constitution. Now, that slave trade between the States is incident to its life and prosperity. Confine a man to one spot and say you must make a show right here, and nowhere else, and would that man prosper and thrive and be a benefit to the community and himself? You know it is not so. Trade should be allowed to seek its own mart and level. Otherwise you are interfering unconstitutionally and improperly, and pursuing a bad policy in regard to trade. It neeks to be en-The great idea of the world at this time is for free trade. Now take away the right to sell our slaves, and you destroy the value of our property to that extent. It is so in regard to any property. Again, they endeavor to nullify the fugitive slave law, and twelve States have They mean to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the arsenals and dockyards.

A Voice-"Who says so?" Mr. YANCEY—the Abolitionists and Black Re-ablicans say so. I call them all Abolitionists. publicans say so. I call them all Abolitionists, [Loud applause.] I know no distinction. Seward says so, Lincoln says so. Lincoln first enunciated the irrepressible conflict. [Applause.] Put him in power and he will build up an Abolition party in every Southern State—there is no doubt of it. There are men there who will take office, and will come to sympathize with his views in time, and so we shall have a demoralized public opinion among our people. Marshals, postmasters, and other federal officers, will sympathize with Lincoin and the irrepressible conflict ovation. With the election of a Black Republican all the South will be menaced. Emissaries will percolate be-tween master and slave as water between the Then [Laughter

wages, seeking for more genial employment, voice, "Put the strychnine fellows out." As I going off, it may be, to some more inviting region, that with white labor the cotton crop of the South all doubt that men were taken there prowling could not be raised—such labor could not be dead of the could not be dead of the could not be dead of the could not be raised—such labor could not be dead of the could not be dead of the could not be dead of the could not be raised—such labor could not be dead of the could pended upon. Instead of having four and a half whom were found all the means and appliances of million of cotton bales, as now, if we depended on million of cotton bales, as now, if we depended on white labor, in my opionion the product would not amount to two million bales. How could the civilized world spare two and a half millions, and boxes and such quantities also of strychmerely to gratify these speculating philosophers? nine were found as to excite wonder as to where [Laughter and applause.] in the world it all came from, and where on earth So then, gentlemen, this institution is necesit could have been all manufactured. But there so then, gentlemen, this institution is necessary to the civilization of the world, is necessary to to your prosperity as well as ours. It is an institution, too, that doesn't harm you—for we don't let our niggers run about to injure anybody—[laughter]—we keep them—they never steal from the conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of day—not meet our of your characteristic conflict not in the open face of your characteristic conflict not in the your characteristic conflict not i [laughter]—we keep them—they never steal from any of you—they don't trouble you even with that peculiar negro stench which is very good in the nose of a Southern man, but intolerable in the nose of a Northerner [Laughter.] None of these things trouble you. The police force that we require troubles only ourselves; the extra two require troubles only ourselves; the extra two requires in the state of the slaves of the night, with the springs and wells poisoned, and the slaves secretly excited and urged to insurrection. At this moment we have the slaves in insurrection in Alabama and very support the slaves in insurrection in Alabama and the slaves in insurrection in Alabama and the slaves in the slaves in insurrection in Alabama and the slaves in insurrection in Alabama and the slaves in the slaves in the slaves in insurrection in Alabama and the slaves in the Virginia, and in various other States. In many that reminds me of an interesting item you ought to consider. The masters have to take care of spread, too, under the action of these marauding the slaves. Now, what do you suppose is the cost of the clothing of these four millions of negroes, which the North furnishes? The cost is some twenty millions of dollars. Twenty million dollars. Twenty million dollars conflict between the sentiment of lars' worth of cotton and woolen goods are freedom and the sentiment of slavery. So bought at the North; and not only that, but five that you see the South is in a dangerous conmillions in the shape of axes, hoes, chains, iron dition, and that the torch, when applied, will castings, &c., are paid to the North for the purpose of carrying on our industry. The South does not choose to devote her labor to these does not choose to devote her moor to these tion be not blown up by the torch of the incendithings. She is willing to raise what she can and ary. Thus we are attacked in every relation of sell it at a fair price, and then to go to you and buy that which you can raise cheaper than herself. buy that which you can raise cheaper than herself.
They spend in the Northern States on an aver-ed; our social relations unsafe; our slaves incited age ten dollars for every negro per annum, which would be \$40,000,000. And these forty millions safe. Do you tell us to get rid of the cause of folly to regard the trade as an important one. He would not be given by the same of this state of things? No sooner do we get rid of it than you destroy the prosperity of the South. would not legislate of course in relation to it, and Lincoln, I presume, would never think of under those circumstances? Will the South sub-But, gentlemen, suppose for a moment that the

South will submit. Granted that the South does

submit. Granted that she thinks that the mere form of the constitution is enough for her, even while the spirit of it is fled, even while property is unprotected and the lives of her people unsafe although her property become a desolation—her wealth wrested from her—her fields burned up—her industry destroyed—what will be the result? We become like St. Domingo or another Jamaica. We can but expect the same results as England has experienced from her attempt to set her slaves free, and to endeavor and expect to insure the same degree of prespective with the same prespec the same degree of prosperity with those slaves free as when they were slaves in bonds. The experience of England and all other countries on the face of the earth is, that if you free slaves you can get no work from them. All the evidences of history show that to tamper with these slaves is to open a path for bloodshed, c'vil war, and de o-lation. [Applause.] If these results follow to us, what results will follow to you? Desolation also, to a great extent. The employment of your shipping gone to the extent of three fourths, your warehouses deserted and empty to the same extent, and your merchants deserted. Take away in fact, two hundred millions of dollars from the with the material interests of life, and is design-ed for the protection of the liberty of our own citizens and of their property. It sets up no their great interest, all will share in the general desolation of the South. You will also feel the settled. Our fathers settled the right to hold the settled. Our fathers settled the right to hold the negro in bondage for his labor—not, of course, to hold property in man. I do not hold property in any black man as a man. As a man he belongs to my State, and is protected by it. My State says, "You shall not give him an unusual or cruel whipping; if you do, I will fine and imprison you—one or both, at the discretion of the judge or jury. As a man you shall feed him and shall not starve him; if you do not give him a fair allowance you which destroys civilization, and white, will make him; if you do not give him a fair allowance you will be indicted. It is a misdemeanor, and you shall be punished for it." As a man I may work him and exact a proper degree of labor, and no further. I cannot take his life or injure his limbs; If I do, I am liable to the same penalties as if it were a white man. ere a white man.

A Voice—Suppose, as a man, he runs away.

did submit to those things, you share in the evils that must follow. We may be destroyed, but you clause.] Now I say this institution is assailed, observers of the law, and obeyers of it as self-and I will give you a Southern man's view of the working machines. But, allow the elements of at present, impair in their minds all reverence to I tell you, there would be such an upheaving of society as was never heard of before. It would be like the terrible bursting forth of whose fiery lava would overwhelm and destroy ou. [Applause.]
But I have said that the South would not sub-

> ought not to submit to any curtailment of her [Continued applause.] It is true she is in the minority. Under the forms of law, you could do as you pleased against her interests. But was the constitution made for you to exercise your will at pleasure? Was it made only that the majority might oppress the minority? [Cries of "No."] What was the constitution made for but as an express assurance that the strong should not op-press the weak and trample them down? [Applause.] The constitution was an assurance to the man who had property that he should not be robbed of it—an assurance to the minority that the majority should be governed in all things by the written law and not by the higher law. [Apr lause.] Now you on the North think that you can do without the constitution in one particular. So far as your relations with the South are concerned. you can do without the constitution. Why cause you have the strength and power of the government at your back. Because you have one nundred and eighty-three electoral votes to one If you put section against section you have sixty-three of a majority ove You have more votes than we have, and therefore you have a majority over us in the Se You have more votes than we have, and therefore you have a majority over us in the House. Having more votes than we have, you can elect your own President—you can reform the legislature and the judiciary. You have power in all the branches of the government to pass such laws as you like. If your are actuated by passion or prejudice, or by a desire of self-ag-grandisement, it is in your power, as far as phys-ical power goes, to outnumber us and commit ag-gressions upon us, and therefore I say you can do without the constitution. Then with a majority in every department of the government, what have we to look to for protection? bers-there we are too weak. But have we no rights, or have we no rights but such as are subject to your will—but such as you may chance to give us? If so, then I say this is a most despotic and tyrannical government of ours—a govern-ment—a despotism of the million—and for my part I would deem it better and prefer to live under the despotism of an enlightened king than live under the despotism of the million. [Ap-

mit. I have said that the South would not and

Then the South has but one thing to look to crevices of rocks under ground. They will be for protection—that is the constitution. [Apfound everywhere, with strychnine to put in our plause.] The constitution was made for her pro-The constitution was a compact entered which followed by long and loud applause.]
When the general manifestations of disapproval which followed the speaker's allusion to poisoning of the wells in Texas had subsided.

When the general manifestations of disapproval which followed the speaker's allusion to poisoning of the wells in Texas had subsided. Mr. Yancey resumed—Gentlemen, there are various modes by which ideas are expressed. Men have tongues, and they speak reason; adders have tongues, and they hiss. [Laughter, and a country by the patriot fathers—the constitution

President a sufficient cause to warrant the South reserved to these States; the constitution itself is seceding from the Union?" The second is, guarantees them; and there is the great right Whether, in the case of Mr Lincoln being elect. ed, and any of the States attempted to secede, would you support the General government and right of an intelligent public opinion, the right the other States in maintaining the integrity of of freemen—and that is, that when governments a political speculation, at that. It has nothing to do with the canvass. I am here, however, the Union?" The first question is a speculation aiding you to prevent such a calamity. I am honestly endeavoring to maintain the integrity of the government and the safety of the II. coln, the author of the irrepressible conflict, is the time to vote and to consider how to vote.

Mr. YANCEY-You are impatient, my friend.

tion on the future. It is what I consider would happen in the event of something else happening. I hope to God that that will never happen, and that the speculation will never come to a head. [Applause.] I am no candidate for the Presidency, my friends, who wrote these questions, though some of you seem to have thought so, judging from the manner in which you have treated me and Mr.

Now, suppose Georgia does that—that she the manner in which you have treated me and Mr. Breckinridge. I am no candidate for any office, and I do not want your vote. But I would like to advise with you and get you to vote for a good man—for any man, I do not care who it is, ex.

Now, suppose Georgia does that—that she goes out of the Union? She does not hurt you. She does not trespass upon your rights. She takes nothing with her that belongs to you. She man—for any man, I do not care who it is, ex. could ever hannen; and therefore I have not no keep her down-a standing army, suppr Now, then, I am a citizen of the State of Alabama. I am what is called a States rights man. [Cheers.] believe in the rights of my State. The consti tution of my country tells me that certain were reserved to the States and to the people of the States. My State has reserved powers and New York were parties to that compact. When the question was presented, the State of Virginia eign, and equal States in the Union, and herself free, sovereign, and equal out of it. compact between States mutually assenting, wilthe Union, if she thinks proper.

President of the United States, to convene, within so many days after he ascertained that fact, a convention of the people of the State, for the purpose of considering the question which is party or some candidate that acknowledges that here presented to me. It is a question for the decision of my State—I cannot decide it. As one of the citizens of Alabama, I shall abide by the tion in this confederacy—that they shall her. If she remains in, I remain with her. I them—that they shall have equal rights in form-cannot do otherwise. [Laughter and cheers.] It is a grave question for any citizen to consider States; that they shall have free and equal chance whether he will dissolve, or aid in dissolving, the bonds which connect his State with this govern- civilization and industry of the North shall march ment. It is a grave question, but one which I side by side with the civilization and industry of considering, by the safety of this government in the election of some man opposed to this "irrepressible conflict" party. [Cheers.] But when the time comes for me to make up my mind, I hung in the scale. [Applause.] Give us a fair will have deliberate consultation with my fellow-citizens in Alabama. You in New York have chance with you. It is all we ask. Give us an equal nothing to do with it; nothing. Whatever de- our civilization and industry with your liberations you choose to have, as citizens of New of emancipation, your schemes of abolition York, on the fate of your State, will be for your schemes to encourage raids upon us. yourselves. I have no interest in that question us the showing we give you. Hands off! Meet except incidentally, and have no right to advise us in a generous rivalry, and he who conquers with you or say anything to you about it. But in the strife is a conqueror indeed, because the upon this Presidential question I have a common victory will be given to him as the just meed interest with you, because it is the election of one to administer the government for the next four years—for my State as well as for yours. Therefore it is a common question, about which I can we will all bow in reverence before you. [Loud consult with you. But whether my State or any applause.] And now, my friends, let me close. other State willigo out of the Union, is a question [Cries of "Go on."] The events of yesterday which it will be for that State itself to determine. press heavily upon me. I acknowledge I have no It is not to be determined by arguing it before exultation. I feel none. I can feel none. I feel the election. It would be a grave matter for that the constitution is weighed down beneath me to commit myself here, to a crowd in New York, to any policy that might be influenced by the hour progresses in which these tests must be after events, by surrounding circumstances, by applied, which tests may be attended with the renthe expressed sympathies of large majorities of ding of the ties that bind us, in the dissolution of the people of New York or other States with the the government that has made us happy and pros-South. For me here, merely to gratify some perous, and in the destruction of that general political antagonist, to express my opinion on that point, would be folly; it is the wildest folly and Christian world. I feel it, gentlemen. The to expect that I will. That opinion will be rendered to the people of my State whenever they ask for it. [An individual on the platform—three cheers for the answer."] Now, I am asked one other question. I amasked whether, if asked one other question. I amasked whether, if question. A more weighty question not the force were constructed with the force of the property of the South seeders. I will sid the contract of the south seeders are the south of the south seeders. I will sid the contract of the south seeders are the south seeders are the south seeders. The seeders are the south seeders are the south seeders are the south seeders. The seeders are the south seeders. The seeders are the south se government in maintaining the integrity of the Union. Yes, my friend, the integrity of the any portion of the South secedes, I will aid the before you. One freighted with the fate of socie-Union. Yes, my friend, the integrity of the Union. [Cheers.] I am now struggling for it. Ites and of nationalities is on your mind. Peace, prosperity, union, the constitution, the blessings of Christian liberty, may depend upon the vote of Court of Appeals.

which was to-day as it was then? Your fathers I shall struggle for it to the day of election. The

change it, because you have a superior physical the Union the preservation of an administration force to us; but there is a certain feeling within that shall trample on any portion of the rights the breast of every Southern man; that feeling of the South, I tell him that I will aid my State is loyalty to the fundamental institutions of the in resisting it to blood. [Great cheering.] The common rights of resistance to wrong which be longs to the worm—those rights are not the rights that were meant to be secured by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, when they cut themselves loose from despotism and the d ic ties of the old world. The serf of Russia has got the right of revolution. The hog has got the right to resist if you try to put a knife to his equal. [Applause.] Whenever you propose by throat. [Cheers and laughter] The right of a system of hocus pocus legislation indirectly to undermine or get rid of the constitution, or to at all. It is only the last expiring throe of oppressed nationality. [Tumultuous cheering. Yes, gentlemen, there is the poor, degraded peo ple, that for centuries have groaned under the armed heel of a powerful despotism, that knew no rights in the masses save the privilege of ren-dering up their hard earned earnings, in order that the masters might revel in infamous and criminal luxury and wealth. Poor Italy is trying pendent. [Applause] Gentlemen, God has given that instinct to the poor worm that when it is tread upon it will turn against the feature of the poor worm that when it is tread upon it will turn against the feature of the grant the g given that instinct to the poor worm that when it is tread upon it will turn against the foot that tramples it. We, thank God, are men, sentient, no better fate for us? Yes, they have. They intelligent men, who know our rights, and who dare to maintain them. [Applause.] In the advocacy of our rights we do not assail, nor do we sovereign States, not made States by force, not sovereign States, not sov vocacy of our own rights we simply ask of you, march of a hero, with his army at his back and his gentlemen, to curb your will, restrain that pas sword thrown into the scale, where the will of the gentlemen, to curb your will, restrain that passionate desire for the advancement of power, let not a mere feeling of pride create and force an emnity against us. Rise to the high elevation of good and wise men, who will do to others as they would have others do unto them. [Applause.]

I have been asked here to-night certain questions, which I deem it right to answer now at the light to make a compact with each other; and, whenever that compact is violated, who is there higher than the States? Who is more sovereign would have others do unto them. [Applause.]
I have been asked here to night certain questions, which I deem it right to answer now at the present. One of the questions is, "Would you consider the election of Abraham Lincoln as that rises above revolution-because it is the right of humanity, the right of civilization, the become oppressive and subversive of the objects

the government and the safety of the Union at the ballot-box. [Applause.] I am here to aid erty of an entire community is swept away by a you in trying to prevent the election of Abraham policy that undermines it or deals it a death blow Lincoln, the author of the irrepressible conflict, directly; when the social relations of an enlightand if others as faithfully do their duty, he will never be elected. [Applause.] I am asked, and have been asked before, whether I consider that have been asked before, whether I consider that the election of Lincoln would be a just cause for the secession of the Southern States? That is a matter to come after the ballot-box. [Cheers and derisive laughter, and eries of "Answer the question."] Be quiet, gentlemen. Hear me—hear me. [Great excitement and tunult—cries of "Order, order, "from the platform.] Don't be impatient, gentlemen. [Increasing disorder.] impatient, gentlemen. [Increasing disorder.] posing this reserved right between the acts of the Don't be impatient, and above all things, keep your temper. [Laughter and applause.] This is not the time to fight, certainly. [Laughter.] This is the time to fight, certainly. [Laughter.] This is the time to rate and to consider the properties of the general government and its people. And when its the time to fight, certainly. [Laughter.] This is the time to rate and to consider the properties the properties of the general government and its people by interposing this reserved right between the acts of the general government and its people. And when who aids Abraham Lincoln, or any other is the time to rate and to consider the posing this reserved right between the acts of the general government and its people. And when we have a properties the properties of the general government and its people. The posing this reserved right between the acts of the general government and its people. And when a properties the properties of the general government and its people. man in the Presidential office, shall undertake to A VOICE—Let us have an answer to the ques-on. use federal bayonets to coerce a free and sove-reign State in this Union, I answer that question as an individual, because it does not involve my State, I shall fly to the standard of that An excited individual on the platform—"Put him out."

Mr. Yancey—If gentiemen are so desirous of knowing my opinions, they ought to abide by my decisions when they are uttered. [Cheers.] This thing of asking advice of a man, and then taking his advice, is a monstrous poor way of getting along. Now, I am going to say this about it. This question that is put to me is a speculation. This question that is put to me is a speculation and irrepealable, save as the constitution is repealable—that in the event of a refusal to advice, is a monstrous poor way of getting along. mit a State into the Union because it is a slave State, (and that is a part of the irrepressible policy,) it shall be the duty of her Governor to call a convention of the people together, and it is made

cepting one of the irrepressible conflict men. withdraws from the government. Suppose that [Uproarious applause] In the first place, there is the federal Army was told to march against her, [Uproarious applause] In the first place, there is no such thing as the South seceding. I do not know how she would go about it. [Cries of "Good," and loud cheers.] There is such a thing as a State seceding; but the South seceding is a thing which I cannot comprehend. I do not know how the South would go about it. I do not think it a confusion of the South would go about it. I do not think it a confusion of the South would go about it. I do not think it a confusion of the South would go about it. I do not think it a confusion of the South would go about it. I do not think it a confusion of the South would go about it. I do not think it a confusion of the South would go about it. I do not think it could ever hoppen; and, therefore, I have got no answer to give as to what the South should do. taxes levied upon you, to keep a free and sovernow, then, I am a citizen of the State of Alabama.

Now then, I am a citizen of the State of Alabama. not then be a State in the Union. She would be a conquered province of the Union. Would the Union then be a Union of the States, a powers were given to the general government, and under the constitution, a Union of States free that all which were not expressly given, or were and equal, based on the mutual assent of the peo not necessary to carry out the powers granted, ple? No, it would be a military despotism. The very moment such a thing occurred the whole character of the government would become revolutionized, and the Cabinet itself would do, reserved rights, and I believe in the right of secession. [Excited cries of "Good."] Virginia and what Georgia had not done by withdrawing Georgia by withdrawing, leaves you free, sover expressed her willingness to join under the com-pact. The State of New York also did so though her Convention. It was provided that if nine conquered province, dissolves your constitutional States assented, it would be a government for those nine and for all the States that would sign the compact. Therefore, the compact was a compact between States of the compact was a Rut compact between States and entails the compact was a compact between States are stated in the compact was a standing army. But, gentlemen, this is the time, this is the place, lingly assenting. If any dissented, there was no proposition to force them into the Union. Therefore I believe in the right of a State to go out of
the Union if she thinks assenting. This is the time, this is the place, this almost the hour, for you to decide—what?
That your constitution and your government
the Union if she thinks assenting. This is the day and hour almost for you to decide that, The State of Alabama, in her last General As. as men, you will not bring about a course of events where you will have to protect your Uni sembly, passed a law requiring the Governor, in the event of a Black Republican being elected by bayonets, but that you will, as wise men, pro

decision of my State. If she goes out, I go with trampled upon-that no rights shall be torn from hope God in his providence will keep me from the South, in a generous, noble, and enlightened

New York. That vote may crush all these things. That vote may perpetuate these blessings. That you may be equal, gentlemen, to the great respon sibility of this occasion, is the prayer of him who addresses you, and who now bids you, respectfully,

Loud and continuous cheering saluted Mr. Yancey as he retired. Before the meeting broke up, a vote of thanks was given to the Breckinridge State Committee for having withdrawn the electoral ticket of that

[From the N. O. Courier.] Northern Fanaticism.

One of the most objectionable and repulsive features of the Presidential campaign in which we are all enlisted is undoubtedly the formation of that Abolition military and revolutionary organization, known in the North under the appella-tion of the "Wide-Awakes." The formation of such a large body of men, imposing in their num-bers, and banded together by oath bound ties, is one fraught with incalculable danger to the permanency of our institutions and to the stability of the Union. If the exposes which have from tim to time appeared in some of our exchanges be that the objects of this association are, in the event of Lincoln's election, to force down throats of Southern men, even at the point of the bayonet, should the occasion require, the obnoxious principles and order-subverting measures sought to be accomplished by the Black Republican leaders. They are being inured to constant fatigue, are taught all necessary military evoluofficers, and present a formidable array. The ramifications of this body extend through every free State, and rumor adds, several of the thern States, such as Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky. They number now nearly three huned thousand men, and having, as they undoub edly have, one common object and purpose in ew, it is time for the South to look the danger in the face, and to see what action it is necessary

We candidly admit that an almost insuperable objection will exist in the Southern States for the repression of the Machiavellic designs of these York effort horrows pointer thought fanatical Abolitionists, as long as the hue and cry of "disunion" continues to be raised by the position presses against every manly and co ageous Southerner who dares to appeal to his antrymen for resistance to tyranny. These resses, as we have all along contended, are giv-ig open "aid and comfort" to Northern traitors, their nonsensical assurances of devotion to the The tenor of their arguments, made only for po- ders of the reporter, which we are unable to spirit of fanaticism which would have long ere this been crushed out, if left to the "sober, second thought" of the people. We say this with the full conviction that we are right in our opinion, for there is hardly a day which passes by in which we do not read some Abolition paper or by Morton McMichael, is the ablest Republiother which does not consider the factitious Un sentiment of the South, as expressed by the Opposition presses, as an incentive to further exer-

and difficulties none will deny. She has been so long hesitating and vaccillating that she is fast The Union losing that moral dignity and strength which she formerly possessed. The divisions produced in her midst by timorous politicians and by the thousands who dwell within her borders, whose sympathies and interests are inseparably connected with the North, have not a little contributed to that result. This has become a palpable fact. We that result. This has become a palpable fact. We have no doubt of it ourhave traitors in our midst, traitors in disguise, who are very loud-mouthed in their protestations of affection, but who lose no opportunity of

The Southern Opposition have been crushed If, by ill-timed assurances of submission to Lincoln, Louisiana loses that prestige and

dress the citizens of Washing on county at Raywick, on Friday, Oct. 26th, and Chicago, Marion ounty, on Saturday, Oct, 27th.

the States .- Lou. Courier.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED. Warfield, Gining & Co. v Dempsy, Lawrence; re-

Kendall v Williams, Pendleton; affirmed.

ORDERS. Wood v Laycock, Mason; mandate corrected.
Thomas v Boles. Cumberland; time extended until 62d day to file petition for rehearing.
Stirman v Roper, Lou. Ch'y;
Gleeson and Jones v Ledwize; Fulton;
Hines et al v Hines. Fulton;

THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1860. CAUSES DECIDED. Parker v Jeffs, Shelby; affirmed.
Martin's adm'r v Reed et al, Fulton; affirmed.
Glenson & Jones v Ledwize, Shelby; affirmed.
Phillips v Tempkins, Gallatin; reversed.
Pintt v Pintt's ex'rs, Boone; reversed.
Marr v Prather, Fulton, reversed.
Philips v Johnson, Morton & Co., Lou, Ch'y; reersed.

Glenn v Snooke, Shelby; reversed. ORDERS. Gardner v Gardner's h'rs Graves; appearance of ppellees entered and plea filed. Riley v Vallandingham, Owen; dis'd agreed. Johnson v Com'lth. Woodford; dis'd, failure to file

Calvert v Com'lth, Caldwell; petition of appellee Wilkerson v Wilkerson's adm'r, Fleming; petition rehearing overruled. McReynolds v Botts, Montgomery; petition for re-Oakly v Farnsworth. Hickman; continued.
Mountjoy's ad's v Pearce et al, Hickman; contin-

d.
Same v Hickman, Hickman; continued.
Clayton v Ky. Trust Co. Bank, Kenton; continued.
Baker v Hunt, Graves; continued.
Samuel v Drysdale, Hickman;
Makin v Walker et al, Hickman;
Gardner v Gardner's h'rs, Graves;

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. I. M. MAJOR. & CO., ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 20. 1860.

Appointment by the Governor. Dr. H. B. GALE, of Owen county, Tobacco Inspector for the City of Louisville.

We give up much the larger portion of our columns to-day to the publication of the New York Herald's report of the great speech of Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, delivered before a union meeting at Cooper's Institute, New York, a few days since. While the eloquent Alabamian is justly charged with entertaining extreme views on some questions, we have little doubt that our readers of all parties will concur in the opinion, that his New York speech, in its discussion of the intimate and indissoluble relations of the North and the South, and in its argument legitimately inferred from this connection in favor of the perpetuation of the Union of the States, is an effort of masterly ability and statesmanship. It will be observed by all who have read a re-York effort borrows neither thought, expression nor arrangement of facts or argument from its predecessor, but dives into different subjects and is entirely new-a proof of the extraordinary mental resources of its author. There are some palpable typographical errors in the statistical part of the speech, the blunthe tenor of their arguments, many and the tenor of their arguments, it is a contributed in encouraging a correct, but as it is it will repay an attentive perusal throughout.

Who are the Three! The Philadelphia North American, edited can journal in Pennsylvania. Its predictions are entitled to respect, as it does not speak ons on the part of the Black Republicans for a wholly without authority. In a late issue, ore effective organization.

That the South is menaced by appalling dangers referring to the consequences of Lincoln's elec-

The Union is perfectly safe as long as there

tions of affection, but who lose no opportunity of stabbing us in the back. Hence it is that the "Wide-Awakes" at the North grow strong and insolent; that they hurl defiance into our teeth; that they openly declare their intentions that they openly declare their intentions to the stable of this administration. The Southern Opposition have been crushed down by the organized power of Federal patronage, and they have right to the places now filled by the Hessians of this administration. that they openly declare their intention to whip us into an Union with Abolitionists. If we are getting weak, it is not the fault of the Democrat-ND ABLEST STATESMEN OF THE OUTH, who, while they may not agree with character so chivalrously acquired, the responsi-bility must be removed from us. We indicate willing to stand by the integrity of the Union, and the danger. We point out the peril. We suggest the remedy. It is a counter-organization. Let the South show her teeth and prepare for any emergency, and she shall have done more for Let the South show her teeth and prepare for any emergency, and she shall have done more for the conservation of the Union than the servile attempts now being made to allay the fanatical attempts now being made to allay the fanatical which will certainly follow Mr. Lincoln's election; which will certainly follow Mr. Lincoln's election; the same statements are the results which will certainly follow Mr. Lincoln's election; Tour friend R. J. Breckinridge, jr., has just and carefully pondered upon, we venture to say, returned to this city, after completing a list of appointments in the 9th District. He brings the has been restored, as they will see a new and most cheering news from the mountains. He assures us that the 9th District will not give less in the future.

In commenting upon this the Lexington Mr. B. requests us to say that the Observer & Reporter does not correctly represent his position Statesman inquires, who are these prospective upon the Norfolk questions. He is not a seces. members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet that are to onists, as that paper charges. He answered be taken from the South? Is Mr. John Bell those questions as becomes the true patriot and Kentuckian. Will the Observer tell us what it to be one? The New York Tribune thought will advise in the contingency mentioned by the second of the Norfolk questions.—Lex. States-Presidency, and would doubtless urge his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. Is Hon. J. H. Jewett on the Stump for Kentucky to be represented in that Cabinet? We learn from the Lebanon Democrat, of yes- The case is not improbable. The North terday, that the Hon. Joshua H. Jewert will ad- American thinks the offices will buy up the South. There are men here who can be bought with such honors; but there are The true Democracy of the Fifth District will thousands who would scorn the bribe. We can meet Jewerr with a cordiality and good feeling that they would not extend to many. Men may oppose Jewerr personly, but none ever dared question his Democracy. We are glad to know that his voice will be heard advocating sound that his voice will be heard advocating that his voice will be heard advoca Constitutional principles, and the equality of all rail splitter. We can't speak for the Douglas squatters and the Bell-Everett non-committalists. On the contrary we belive that the Louisville Journal has already announced that Lincoln will find it easy to fill all his appointments with Southern men, and if it has said Cooper v Roy, Pulaski; affirmed.
Bell et al. v Bell. Harrison; affirmed.
Bell v Cains, Lawrence; affirmed.
Alexander v Perciful, Meade; affirmed.
Haydon's adm'rs v Haydon's adm'rs, Boone; revers hungry patriots who would barter the honor of

United States Senators in Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The Republican will gain by the late elections, two United States Senators-one in Indiana, in the place of Dr. Fitch, and another in Pennsylvania, in place of William Bigler. While they gain, the Democrats suffer no loss.

Gleeson and Jones v Ledwize; Fulton;
Hines et al v Hines, Fulton;
Catlett v Wilson, Fulton;
Martin's adm'r v Reed et al, Fulton;
Marr v Prather, Fulton; were submitted on briefs
Sloan v Clarke; Fulton; continued,

gain, the Democrats suffer no loss.

It is thus that that wolf in sheep's clothing, the Cincinnati Enquirer, speaks of two of the soundest of the Northern Senators, and expresses its joy that their seats are soon to be filled by Abolitionists of the blackest stripe According to the Enquirer's count, there are but two Democrats in the United States Senate-Douglas and Pugh. After the 4th of March next, there will be but one Democrat lest in the Senate in the estimation of the Squatter organ from which we have quoted.

( We have gratified ourselves with an examination of the extensive and beautiful assortment of jewelry, watches, and silverware lately imported by Mr. A. Conery, successor to W. P. Loomis, at this place, and we advise out readers who have the leisure and inclination to give themselves the like treat. We promise them that this stock of jewels, and wares of the precious metals, has never had its equal in Frankfort, and one exhibiting more taste in selection cannot be found outside of nton v Williams. Graves; were submitted on the larger Eastern cities. Mr. Conery saw Threldkeld et al v Middleton et al, Shelby; argued the Prince in his late trip East to purchase y Bullock for appellees, and by Brown for appellints. ars. Barnhill's ex'r v Barnhill's dev's, Scott; motion of the young Renfrew which he sometimes

All Coming to Breckinridge!

Fresh Disclosures about Negro Equality! B. B. McCraw, Esq., a Bell County Elector, leaves Bell on account of Everett's Negro Equality Doctrine.

MORE PROOF.

The following correspondence has been submitted to us, and needs no comment. Read it: MONTGOMERY, Oct. 15, 1860.

truth and correct principles, it is at your service for publication. If your readers desire to know who B. B. McCraw is, the subjoined estimate the cause of truth and correct principles, it is at your service on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar Ladies. who B. B. McCraw is, the subjoined article from ment Stamp of Great Britian, to prevent counter-the Daily Post of the 9th instant, will furnish the feits. necessary information. Very respectfully, W. P. CHILTON.

Tallapoosa-A private letter from Tallapoosa gives

Tallapoosa—A private letter from Tallapoosa gives us to understand that things are progressing finely in that county. Our correspondent is of opinion that the Bell and Everett majority cannot be less than four or five hundred.

Our young friend, McCraw, is ardently at work, and his efforts tell with sensible effect upon the ranks of the Breckinridgers. Mac is a natural orator, he is a young man of fine natural parts, perfectly conversant with the questions at issue, and entirely capable of meeting any disunion champion that has yet made his debut in that county. The glorious Constitutional Union flag will never trail in the dust as long as he is its bearer.

as he is its bearer.

If Mac can possibly come to Montgomery, and will seed us word what night he can be here, we promise him a rousing meeting of our club. We hope to hear from him.

DADEVILLE, Ala., Oct. 13, 1860. B. B. McCraw, Esq.-My Dear Sir: It is re rted that you addressed a letter to the Hon. Edward Everett, in regard to his views on the subject of slavery, and the equality of the two races, White and Black, which Hon. S. F. Rice attempted to deduce from certain passages in his

published orations, and that you have received his reply, with which you are not satisfied. If said letters are not private, and you have no objection to their publication, I should be pleased to have copies of them, with the impression which the response he made upon your mind.

Very truly your ob't serv't, W. P. CHILTON.

DADEVILLE, Oct. 13, 1860. Hon. W. P. Chilton-- Dear Sir: Your note of

this date is before me, and I proceed to reply to it. Believing it probable that an election for President would not be made by the people or by Congress, and that it might go before the Senate to be made from among the candidates for Vice President; after the charge was publicly made in this county against Mr. Everett, that he was in favor of negro equality with the white man-a miserable dogma which lies at the foundation of Abolition fanaticism—I thought it my duty, as an elector for this county, on the Bell and Everett ticket, to address Mr. Everett on the subject, and consequently forwarded to him a letter of which the following is a copy:

DADEVILLE, ALA.. Sept. 25, 1860.

Dear Sir: The Hon. S. F. Rice, in a speech delivered here to-day, charged you with being an advocate of the doctrine of the equality of the two races, the White and the Black, and attempted to prove it. by showing that you had practically indorsed it by sending your children to school with negroes. I am an elector on your ticket, and therefore, feel a deep interest in the success of the Bell and Everett ticket, and ardently desire its success. Are you in favor of the doctrine of the equality of the two races? Please to answer me, yea or nay, over your own signature, that I may successfully refute the slander. Very truly yours.

B. B. McCraw.

To Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.

On the 12th inst., I received a reply from Mr. DADEVILLE, ALA., Sept. 25, 1860.

On the 12th inst., I received a reply from Mr. Everett, written by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, of and Organdie. Especial care has been used in the which the following is a copy:

"Borron, Oct. 3, 1860,
"Dear Sir: Your letter of the 25th September addressed to Mr. Everett, was receive last evening, and immediately placed in my hands to be answered "By the laws of Massachusetts the schools are, was trail without distinctions." has not, at present, any children at school; roung st having graduated at the University in the eighborhood, is a student at the University of Cabridge, England. Nine years ago this young mattended the high school at Cambridge, in the male d partment of which there was a colored g ma e d partment of which there was a colored girl. Ten or twelve years ago another son attended an endowed school at Cambridge, at which there was a colored boy. There were two youths from Georgia in the same school at that time. The colored population of Massachusetts, as you are probably aware, is very small. By the census of 1850, it was about one-twelfth of one percent. They have been free for three generations, and though they employ themselves mostly in menial occupations, they are placed by the law on an equality with the whites. Such being the case, the Legislature of Massachusetts has deemed it better that they should have the advantages of education, than that they should grow up in tages of education, than that they should grow up in ignorance and vice. And in this opinion, we suppose our friends in Alabama would concur with us. I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
[Signed] "Leverett Saltonstall,
"President State Union Committee
"To B. B, McCraw, Esq."

Considering and construing this letter with reference to the direct interrogatory propounded to Mr. Everett—"Are you in favor of the equality Mr. Everett—"Are you in favor of the equality of the two races?"—I am left to the irresistable inference that he is wholly unsound upon this cardinal doctrine, and that the South would have nothing to hope for in his elevation to the Presidency. This conclusion I the more readily arrive at from the antecedents of Mr. Everett, and his activities are represented in 1827, and in his lettrans of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary. opinions expressed in 1837, and in his letter of October 24th, 1839, to the Hon. Nathaniel A. Borden, which opinions, so far as my knowledge

extends, he has never recanted. Under these circumstances, as an honest man, as a lover of the Union, which I think can only be preserved by an ingenuous and manly conceson the part of the North of the constitution al rights of the South, as one who claims to have the moral courage to do what he believes to be right, let the consequences be what they may, and because I can not vote for John Bell without also voting for Mr. Everett. I declare to you, that henceforward, I repudiate the Bell and Everett ticket, and shall give my hearty support to Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane. Their platform exclaimed as it now is, challenges the support of every true man North and South B B McCRAW

Hog Statistics .- We are indebted to the Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday, for the following statistics of the hog crop in Indiana

and Ohio, the estimate embracing thirty-nine counties in each State: 
 Deficiency this year.
 2,11,567

 Crop in Ohio for 1859
 1,686,155

 Crop in Ohio for 1860
 875,365
 Deficiency this year ..... 1,907,900 

Total Deficiency in the two States......2,119,467

Lou. Jour. If the information of these papers is no better than their knowledge of figures, it certainly is not very reliable. The Journal last O comprising every article in the year became indignant when we intimated that it and the Price Current were not infallible, and now we find them giving forth that the deficiency in the hog crop of Ohio equals the deficiency in the deficien the crops of both this and last year.

The appointment of Dr. H. B. Gale, of New Liberty, as inspector of tobacco, in Louisville will give general satisfaction. He is a gentleman of fine sense and the strictest probity. He is moreover an excellent judge of tobacco and comes from a county where much of the article is raised and shipped to the Louisville market. We know of no one more worthy of having his merits recognized by the Wall Paper and Pocket Cutlery. Executive, and we are sincerely gratified at his

GONE OVER TO LINCOLN.—We learn from the Old Line Guard, published at Indianapolis, that Hon. P. C. Dunning, of Bloomington, Indiana, who was a Douglas delegate to the National Convention, has declared his determination to vote for Lincoln.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescripion of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each pack-

age, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, N. Y. N. B.-\$1,00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills. Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

Dark, Glossy, and Luxuriant Hairl

HOW! By using Heimstreet's Inimitable Restorative. Don't use anything else on your Head. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y, See advertisement.

THE "WOODFORD PENNANT,"

PUBLISHED AT Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., HAS a large and increasing circulation in one of men will find it a valuable advertising medium. Stock men, merchants, and business men of all kinds, will find it a good means of giving publicity to

their occupation. JNO H. SHRUM. Address sep20, 1860-tf

Something New.

BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!! TO MOTH-ERS! TO MOTHERS!! Reflect, read, and act See Advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A. AVERILL and J. M. MILLS. jan26 w&t-wly

Spring Dry Goods. GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the best and most attractive dress goods, to a large assortment of Organdies, Barege, Pine-Apple, Barege-Anglais; Chene Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and medium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifteen selection of Lace Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Em-

broideries, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description. The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can now be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

mar24 w&t-wtf Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative restores gray hair to its original color, brings new hair upon bald heads, removes all dandruffs and itching, &c. See the advertisement containing certificates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averill and J. M. Milts. ian17w&t-w1v

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department,

TYPHERE AS it has been pade known to me that

Executive Department, WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THOMAS EVANS, convicted at the October term, 1860, of the Circuit Court for Franklin county, of the crime of murder, did on the 14th instant, escape from the jail of said county and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the effective of the effect prehension of the said Thomas Evans, and his delivery to the jailer of Franklin county within one year from the date hereof.

Description.

The fugitive. Thomas Evans, is some twenty-one or two years of age; five feet ten or eleven inches high, and inclined to be a little stoop-shouldered; has light hair; is of a light complexion; has blue eyes, and has a vertical scar, near an inch in length, on the left eyebrow, near the outer end thereof; and weighs about one hundred and seventy or eighty pounds; is, upon the whole, rather good looking. He is slow of speech, of rather an effeminate and fine voice.



BOOT & SHOE

The Call and satisfy yourselves of the fact.
oct16 t-wtf KEENON & CRUTCHER. SCHOOL BOOKS.

Miscellaneous,

Law, Medical,

and Religious.

HAVE just received a large importation of the above mentioned Books. Schollars wishing School Books, would do well to give me a call, where they will find the largest Stook of Books, and Stationery in the city.

S. C. BULL. sep29 t-wtf

NEW supplies just received. S. C. BULL.

FRESH OYSTERS. Frankfort Agency of Stiles' Celebrated

"S S" CYSTERS. WE have commenced receiving, and will be constantly supplied with the above celebrated Oysters, throughout the season.

sep20 w&t-wif
W. H. KEENE & CO.



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PHILADELPHIA, PA. aug31 w&t-w3m.

### DICK'S ACCOUNTANT AND

DISPATCH PATENT.

DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Claims as acknowledged and protected by the Governments of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain;

to all whom it may concern.

What I claim as my invention is, the contrivance of keeping accounts current, of whatever kind, description, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalents, the type being so arranged in form as to admit of being readily and quickly re-adjusted in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a change, by the lapse or time or the current of business transactions; so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any given date, an impression then taken from the type shall exhibit, in printed form, the true state of all the accounts so kept, accurately representing all the balances or conclusions, in accordance with the end or ends contemplated in keeping the record; rendering it, in commercial business, a balance sheet of the most compact and perfect character, the details of management being substantially as recited in specification, wherein it is shown, that the fact or facts to be recorded, may be represented by figures, symbols, dates, or numbers, used either separately or in combination, or by whatever else will indicate the fact or facts as desired; and furthermore, based on this primary invention, I also claim the device or contrivance of rendering or transmitting accounts in partial or full statements, when the statement or statements so sent are, thus, or substantially thus, kept in type, by the contrivances of my invention, be the medium of transmission what it may; but the particular mode of rendering accounts by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Apron Movement, Reel, and Cutter stamp, I claim in the broadest and fullest sense; and also the machine itself, embracing all its forms and modes of operating, as indicated in describing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or as propelled by machinery. And in connection with these speci

to his Agent and Atttorney,
John J. Haines, London, England. In To "Lex," who in the Montreal Gazette of 1st February, 1860, pronounces the "idea" of keeping accounts current "in type," a gross absurdity," thanks are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented in the domain of keeping accounts. His claims hinder no operation therein into which this gross absurdity is not piratically smuggled in any manner; neither bodily nor partially; neither directly nor indirectly; neither explicitly nor symbolically; this ground his claims cover, and nothing more; the absolute monopoly of this absurdity and nothing else, is all he asks as his claims, rationally read, attest.

\*\*Sept Wat-wly\*\*

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100,000

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Of all kinds and styles, also lives of all the Candidates. Samples sent on the receipt of 25 cts. Circular countries of the candidates of the candidates of the candidates. Samples sent on the receipt of 25 cts. Circular countries of the candidates of the candidates of the candidates of the candidates of the candidates. Samples sent on the receipt of 25 cts. Circular countries of the candidates of t seps w&t-wlv

# ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store. G. W. OWEN agent.

G. W. OWEN agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, — County, ss.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles intrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by mine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD S. SANDFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as ces'ni que trust are the

"The persons interested as  $ces'ui\ que$  trust are the stockholders of said company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky, is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Coppany and ourselves. Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April. A. D., 1856.

Wm. B. Dinsmore, L. S. J. Rufus B. Kinsley, [L. S.] E. S. Sandford.

S. M. Shoemaker, "Chapp Spooner, Geo. W. Cass.

J. Livingston."

"CITY OF PITTEURG,

(LS) County of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, A. B. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, etc., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

CH. McClure HAYS,

aforesaid.

CH. McCLURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss.

I. Alexander H. Rennick, Clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. Owen is the agent of said company.

In testimony whereof. I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day of April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK, C. F. C. C.

May3, 1858tf May3, 1858tf

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexing-ton & Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, May 14, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:
Trains going West at 7:05, A. M., and 3:13 P. M.
Trains going East at 8:25, A. M., and 5:55, P. M.
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 3:20 P. M.
The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio, and Mississippi roads for the West and South.
The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 5 A. M. and 6:20 P. M.—the latter train too late for our afternoon train.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
may12 w&t-wtf.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel Dropsy, Weaknesses, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudences in Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in the control of the con MALE OR FEMALE.

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING.

Giving Health and Vigorto the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition
to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease. Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite; with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Lands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black
Spots Flying before the eyes,

with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention. Great Mobility. Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desira-ble to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread than fear for themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no specula-tion but a hurried transi-

tion but a hurried transition from one question

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power, Fatury, and Ethlettic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insantry and Consumetron? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumetron, bear ample testiment to the truth of these assertions. In lunationary the countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute. Neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate,

"With woeful measures wan despair.

"With woeful measures wan despair, Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled." Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many a noble youth, It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY. INFALLIBLE REFIEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract Buchu will cure you. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack Nostrums and Quack Doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering, Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this Popular and Specific Remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY. PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge, and care devoted in its combination. See Professor DEWERS' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works on Medicine.

The mass of Voluntary Testimony in possession of the Proprietor vouching its virtues and curative powers is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

"Personally appeared before me, an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious Drug, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. B. HIBBERD, Alderman."

Price \$1 per Bottle, or Six for \$5, De-livered to any Address.

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen, and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical & Analytical Chemist,
No. 52 South 10th Street, below Chestnut, Assembly
Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa.

IF To be had of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

ITBEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no otherl
CURES GUARANTEED.

aug28 w&twlt

# B. B. Sayre's School

English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics,

WILL resume its session in South Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 1st of October, and continue in operation forty weeks.

IFINS SCHOOL has been conducted for twenty years in the same place by the same teacher with increasing reportation. Jeans in the same place by the same teacher with increasing reputation,

If This School has sent various pupils direct into the junior Class of Yale with ease and honor.

If INTO THIS SCHOOL, scholars of high standing from the junior and senior classes of Colleges in the State and out of the State are now applicants for

State and out of the State are now applicants for admission.

IF OF THIS SCHOOL, a former student, who has attended various other institutions of learning in this country, and now writes from the halls of Cambridge University in England, declares that he has found teaching of equal excellence nowhere else.

Boarders will be accommodated for the present in neighboring families, especially in Mr. Thos. Theomald of the present in the country of the countr

Charge for tuitien \$30 in advance, or \$85 payable at the end of the session, secured by note with one good name.

No deduction for absence save that of the teacher.

FRANKFORT

### UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young lades, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the North and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicity your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on Monday, September 30 1860, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks.

ty weeks.

Tuition in primary department. \$30 00
Higher English and Belles Lettres 40 00
French, extra 20 00
Painting in oil 20 00
Pastel and Monochromatic, each 15 00

Greenwood Female Seminary,

 
 6ach
 25 00

 Music on Piano
 25 00

 Use of Instrument for Practice
 5 00

 5 00
 5 00
 Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle-work LIVER INVIGORATOR

without charge.

No deduction for voluntary absence.

PFor further information address the Princiaug2 w&tw2m

Mrs. M. A. Satterwhite's School. THE Sixth Session of this School will commence on Ann Street, for small children, on the 3d of September, 1860. Terms Per Session of 20 weeks \$8 00. No deduction for voluntary absence.

The Third Session

ommence on the 1st Monday in September, 1860.
Terms per Session of 20 weeks, - \$10
No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

Mis. M'Murdy's Select School for Young Ladies

Will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 5. A few day pupils will be received. TERMS-half in advance:

English Branches per Academic year - \$45 (French
Piano - 60 (6)
j31 w&tw6w Commonwealth copy.

J. H. WATERMAN'S SELECT

W ILL continue at his residence in South Frank-fort. Begin Second Wednesday in September, and continue forty weeks. Tuition \$50; one half in advance, remainder first of February. No deduc-tion for absence, or for entering few days after ses-sion begins. Number of pupils will positively be-limited to thirty-five. A few boarders, not exceed-ing ten, will be taken in my family at a cost of \$200 each. This pays for tuition, board, lodging, fuel, and lights. No extras

lights. No extras
A good moral character must be maintained by pupils; and neglect of, or indifference to, prescribed duties cannot and will not be tolerated. A careful and honest grade of recitation will be kept and sent toparents. No pupil will be advanced in studies until prepared.

JOHN A. FLYNN,

LATE Professor of English Literature; Writing and Drawing in the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, respectfully proposes the opening of a school in Frankfort, on the First Monday, tion in the following branches of a polite English Education, to-wit: Spelling, Reading, English Education, to-wit: Spelling, Reading, English Grammer, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Delineation of Maps, Use of the Globes, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Drawing, Writting and Book Keeping. TERMS—Pupils under 12 years, \$17 50 per session of 5 months; over 12 years, 20 00 per session of 5 months.

months.

NFFor further particulars apply to Hon. John Rodman, Reuben Runyan, Esq., or Rev. William

Rodman, Reuben Runyan, Esq., or Rev. william Flynn.

N. B.—The business of the school will be conducted in the room lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Tharp, (corner of Ann and Clinton Streets.) where applications will be received from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 4P. M. during the present week. NOTICE.

FOR SALT RIVER. A LL persons indebted to SOLOMON WEILER. (A Sonneberg, Agent,) are requested to come forward immediately and settle up, as he is desirons

of closing up his business as soon as possible.

The stock of CLOTHING on hand will be sold at Cost, until the first week in November next, at which time the house will be closed, as the proprietor expects then to emigrate to the head waters of Salt River.

No. 1, Commonwealth building, St. Clair, st. aug18 w&t-wtf. FINE LITHOGRAPHS

WITH TINT BACKGROUND AND BORDERS. PORTRAITS OF THE CANDIDATES For President and Vice President.

We offer to the trade these Portraits, executed in the finest style of the art, and from authenticated copies, some of the parties having set especially foour accommodation, so that the likenesses may be re ded upon as correct and truthful.

The Candidates for President are published in two

j.24 w&t-w6t 119 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Stolen.

ON Friday evening last, my POCKET BOOK, containing the following notes: One note on Sam'l Miles for \$500, one do. on H. Giltner for \$105, one do. on John and Z. Petty for \$100, one do. on Sanford Goins far \$60, one do. on John Carter for \$60, John M. Harlan's check on Frankfort Branch Bank for \$50, one note on S. L. Thomson for \$31 54, one on D. A. Jett for \$144 75, one on A. M. Crockett for \$159 50, credit on same by \$120, and about \$120 in bank bills. The parties above named are warned against paving paid notes or check to any person but myself, and all sersons are warned against purchasing or trading for the same. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the Pocket Book and its contents.

aug21 w&t-wtf

Ordnard streets, N. Y. Established in 1832.

TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries to Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his old customers and as many new ones as wish to patronize him.

He keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spirits. Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, and everything usually kept in a well stocked grocery establishment, which he proposes to sell as cheap as any other house in the city.

au23 w&t-wtf

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

# RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

IT is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be in the reach of all. As a sure preventive and cure of

Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspep sia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Ir-ritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochrondria, Night Sweats, Langor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses

and Irregularities, There is Nothing its Equal.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general erangement of the Urinary organs.
It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from liasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, falready attacked.

and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevents any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevent costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Ladies not accustomed to much out of door exercise should always use it.

Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief; taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it!

There is no mistake about it! THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!! Mothers Try It!!

Higher English and Belles Lettres. 40 60
French, extra. 20 00
Painting in oil. 20 00
Pastel and Monochromatic, each 15 00
Oriental, Greeian, and Italian, each 8 00
Hair Flowers, Worsted and Leather work, each 5 00
Drawing and Water Colors, each 5 00
Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of laneient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm. MARY M. GRAVES, NELLIE A. YEAW.

Proparticulars inquire of us at the Capital Hotel. 20 Mothers Try It!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands; for while the former from false delicacy go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too would travel in the same downward path, until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal, for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should always be on hand in time of need.

PROF. WOOD'S HALE LESTER ATTER.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE Greenwood Female Seminary,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. M. TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
The Twenty-fourth Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (Sept. 3, 1860.)
EXPENSES PER SESSION:
Board, including Fuel and Lights, 500 00
Tuition in Primary Class. 15 00
Tuition in Middle and Senior Classes, 20 00
French, Latin, Drawing and Painting in water colors, each, 20 00
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting, each, 25 00
Music on Piano, 25 00
Music on Piano, 25 00
Use of Instrument for Practice, 5 00
Use of Instrument for Practice, 5 00

SANFORD'S

NEVER DEBILITATES.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a standard medicine known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the discases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years, who had given up all hope; of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates — my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used insuch quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your ewn judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billous Attacks, Dyspensia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. -ALSO.-SANFORD'S

CATHARTIC PILLS, COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS

in any Climate. The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a gentle FIVE PREPARATIONS but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of

all.
The Profession well know that different Catharties act on different portions of the bowels.
The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, has, with The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLs, has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegeton the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a creeping sensation of cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, I to 3.

The LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large

Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, O. J. WOOD & CO., Agents for Sanford's Liver In-vigorator. Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by W. H. AVER-ILL, and all druggists. jan18 w&t-wly S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

WORMS. THE season is at hand when these scourges of childhood begin to become both troublesome and dangerous. Dr. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is a remedy alike pleasant and effectual for the evil. There is not the least difficulty in getting children to take the medicine. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and will be eaten with avidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels more worms effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child. It can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Louisville, augl6 w&t-w6m

DR. G. R. BOND'S FRENCH PRE-VENTIVES.

THIS article enables those whose health or circumstances do not permit an increase of family, to regulate or limit the number of their offspring without injuring the constitution. It is the only safe and sure preventative against Pregnancy and Dissease. The above article can be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, two for \$1 and \$5 per dozen.

DR. G. W. BOND'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. These Pills are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for the immediate removal of Obstructions, irregularities, etc. They should not be used during Pregnancy. Price \$2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent by mail.

or mail.

The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Scientific treatment, a quick cure and moderate charge quiranteed. and moderate charge guaranteed.
GEORGE R. BOND, M. D., Office, corner Grand and
Orchard streets, over the Shoe Store. Entrance No.
55 Orchard street, N. Y. Established in 1832.
may 13 w ly



9 9 9 9 9 9 DR. HOOFLAND'S

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSANIC COR-DIAL,

THE great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all eases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Janudice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases

of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN SITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation curpassing that of any similar preparation extant.—it will cure, without FAIL, the most severe and long-tanding

In the Almanac published annually by the propri-etors, called EVERY BODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents. of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

CAUTION.—Beware of a spurious article called Hoofland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hoofland's Genuine Bitters, manufactured by C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia. None Genuine without the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold in Lagrange by Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, and all druggists.



Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of DR. EATON'S.

INFANTILE CORDIAL and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhoa, Dysontery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head and Croup, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic, it is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. Asyou value the life and health off your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prevared only by CHURCHA & BUPONT,



ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint. Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs, inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints, No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption, it is taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of Blood Food \$1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

O. J. WOOD & CO., St., Louis, Agents for Blood Food, Infantile Cordial. Sold by W. H. AVERHAL, and J. M., MILLS, and all Druggists in the city and country.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the

ountry.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the ountry.

mar27 w&t-wly

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

Just Received at J. B. Lampton's Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug store. OLD Cash Stand, on Main Street, a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold low. A fine assortment of extra low price Skirts, direct from the New York manufactory. Also, a fine lot of Three-ply Ingrain and Stair Carpets, and Oil Cloths, Table Linen, Napkins, Doiles Linen, and Cotton Sheeting, extra heavy, nine and ten quarter; linen and Cotton Towels, Diaper and Crash; cheap Linens, and great variety of other Goods which is offered at v.ry low Cash prices; remnant and fannel Berage Goods; old stock sold at half price. Remember the place: LAMPTON'S OLD CASH STAND, MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

J. B. LAMPTON, AGENT

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

ILF CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper. paper.

Blank Books of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. 1 Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. oct28 wd:t-wtf

NOW READY! The New Code of Practice,

IN Civil and Criminal Cases, for the State of Kentucky.
P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postage.
The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseler, Frankfort, Ky. Wanted.

WISH to rent a good dwelling-house, either in North or South Frankfort. Apply to me at the Auditor's office. GRANT GREEN. aug23 wit-wiff IL-Commonwealth insert twice in Tri-weekly. "Books and Stationery." A CHOICE selection of the standard publications of the day—Law, Medical, and School—together with a large lot of fine stationery, at S. C. BULLS' sep3 w&t-wtf

S. C. Bookseller.

\$300 REWARD: COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

eward of Three Hundred Dollars for the prehension of said Warren and his delivery to Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the

date hereof.

In testimony whereof, L have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Tho. B. Monroe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description .-- George Conn is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; black hair; round face, somewhat freekled; black eyes; weighs about 150 pounds; some 22 years old, and much addicted to the use of ardent

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 BEWARD.

now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a
reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dol-

reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Ross, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

—In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Ls., hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 19th day of July, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Thos. B. Monrof, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Ross is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: weighs between 145 and 60 pounds; rather pale or light complected; has a downcast look; very seldom looking one full in the face, except when answering some direct question put to him; has light hair and light blue or gray eyes; large or broad front teeth above; in warm weather generally wears two shirts, a flannel next the skin, and a white domestic one outside; is in a habit of going with his collar and bosom unbuttoned; has but little to say to any one except when spoken to.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, It is represented to me that MARTIN ONEIL, under indictment in the Logan Equity and Criminal Court, for the murder of — Foha, has escaped from the Logan county jail, and is now going at large. ing at large.
Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor

Now, therefore J. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of the said Oneil, and his delivery to the jailer of Logan county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

By MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, jr., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Oncil is an Irishman, of fair complexion; dark hair jabout 5 feet 7 inches high; rather heavy set; a pleasant yet firm and decisive countenance; neat and rather tasty in his dress and person.

aug? w&t-w3m

FOR SALE.

We will sell upon the easiest terms, and will gard ample time.

Any one wishing to purchase can see the land by calling upon Harrison Rowland, (who lives near the place,) or W. B. Holeman, Frankfort, Ky.

FOR TERMS, apply to either of these gentlemen.

SOL. P. McCURDY, Weston, Mo.

If Louisville Weekly Journal, Lexington Statesman, and Woodford Pennant copy each to amount of \$5, and charge this office.

aug?5 w&t-wtf

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES,

TOOTH BRUSHES, A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store,

The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store. ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS, Consisting of Tooth Soaps. Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-der, etc., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES.
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

A CHOICE selection of the standard publications of the day—Law, Medical, and School—together with a large lot of fine stationery, at sep3 w&t-wtf

Desirable Hotel Property tor Sale The undersigned offers at private sale his Hotel property in the city of Frankfort, known as Meriwether's Hotel. The house has been recently enlarged and improved and furnished entire with new furniture. To any one wishing to engage in the Hotel business a good opportunity is now offered. jel5 w&t-wtf

Wall Paper and Cutlery.

New STYLES of the above articles, just received at sep3 w&t-wtf

S. C. BULL'S.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Executive Department.)

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that
ALEXANDER WARREN under indictment in the
Mercer Circuit Court by change of venue from Fayette County Court, for the murder of Benj. C. Blincoe, has escaped from the Mercer county iail, and is
now going at large:
Now, therefore, I. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor
of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby effer a

Description.—Warren is a man about 55 years of age; gray hair and eyes; about 5 feet 11 inches high; of delicate appearance; and has a sear upon his neck at the windpipe, the result of attempted suicide. He formerly lived in the county of Madison. sep15 w&t-w3m

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are peedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN JITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation aurpassing that of any similar preparation extantit will cure, without fall, the most severe and long-tanding

Cough, Cold, Hourseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient

Consumption.

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHEA proceeding from Cold in These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the ontside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanae published annually by the proprictors, called Every Body's Almanac, you will industring and commendatory notices from all parts

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. W HEREAS, it has been represented to me that WM. ROSS did kill and murder William Kelly, in the County of Gallatin, on the—day of—has since made his escape from the county jail, and is

when spoken to.

WOODFORD LAND

THIS land is situated about 4 miles from Versailles, near Greer's Greek Church, between Shryeck's Ferry turnpike road and White's Landing IT CONTAINS 173 3-4 ACRES; 100 or more in cultivation, the remainder in pasture.
We will sell upon the easiest terms, and will give

CAN BE OBTAINED AT DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store. FANCY SOAPS. FINE COLOGNE,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

PERFUMERY,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

FRANGIPANNI SACHELS,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store. A Specific for Hooping-Cough.